

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

We have forwarded to many of our subscribers a copy of a prospectus, with the view of soliciting their aid in extending still further our subscription list—and we at the same time return our heartfelt thanks to our numerous friends for the successful exertions which they have made in behalf of the "Farmer," which has resulted in an increase to such an extent, that we have now, (six months having elapsed since the commencement of the new series,) nearly or quite double the number with which we commenced it. Those who receive the prospectus, and may not have leisure or opportunity to take an interest in behalf of our journal, will oblige us by placing it in the hands of some friend of the agricultural interest, who can and will exert his influence in its favour, so far as he may deem it worthy thereof.

Such of our editorial friends as will give the prospectus, or any portion of it, an insertion in their respective journals, will have the favor reciprocated when required.

We noticed some time since, in an extract of a letter from Alleghany county, in this state, that a gentleman in the Glades, in that county, was preparing to manufacture silk from worms fed on the common mulberry. We have been shewn a specimen, the result of the experiment, a skein reeled on the common yarn reel, and though we have seen a finer article produced under similar circumstances, yet the specimen now before us is very creditable, and places it beyond controversy, that nothing can hinder us from becoming a silk-growing nation.

We shall in our next commence the publication of a valuable essay on the silk culture by the Rev. Mr. McLean, of New Jersey, which appeared in the last number of the Journal of the American Silk Society. It is considered one of the most able and satisfactory papers on the subject which has appeared.

We have also laid off for insertion next week, among other excellent matter, a communication from Henry Clay, Jr. Esq. to the Franklin Farmer, on the importance of an improvement in our system of husbandry—also some extracts from an Address delivered before an agricultural society, by the late lamented Judge Buel.

CORN SHELLER.—The Maine Cultivator concedes that Yankee ingenuity has been outdone for once, by a Marylander. The editor thus speaks of the machine invented by Col. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot, for husking and shelling corn, which received the premium of \$10, at the Easton Cattle Show:

"A valuable and desirable machine truly. With the common cast iron shellers, one man can with ease throw

out clean cobs, as fast as two men can drop in the ears; and when we saw this done, for a good length of time, we thought it a great saving of labor, and so it was; but only think! ye husking lads and lasses, of bidding adieu to the finger-wearying, neck-stiffening, back aching, and all over benumbing process of husking a large field of corn in the common old-fashioned way; and of breaking off the ears, and with this wonderful machine setting in the centre of a barn floor, tumbling them in at the rate of 15 or 20 bushels an hour, and see anon, husks, cobs and corn, all flying in different directions. We Yankees must knock under this time."

BALDWIN'S INVENTIONS.—Among others his *Cotton and Hay Press*, and his *Corn Crusher*, are destined to accomplish great results for agriculture; but, like many other improvements which operate great economy of time and labor, they cannot be brought into practice simultaneously with the demonstration of their usefulness and practicability. The same may be said of Capt. THISTLE's ingenious and most valuable improvements in the *carbine* and the *pack saddle*. To the prompt introduction of new inventions, various objects present themselves,—among these are—First, that the man of genius is rarely satisfied with his own work—generally more ambitious of fame than of fortune; he never thinks himself ready to go into practical operation, and court the public scrutiny, while yet there remains the least chance of greater perfection in his machine; he goes on trying to make that perfect which is already very good, and well it is if in the course of his anxious studies, he does not strike out some other new invention, in pursuit of which he goes off forgetful of the one in hand. In the mean time, it is by no means uncommon for some selfish schemer to take up his conception, ingraft on it some trivial alteration, and turn it to his own pecuniary benefit. Thus does cunning in many cases, snatch the reward which justice would have decreed to genius and honest industry.

Another difficulty, and as all know, not of unfrequent occurrence, is the want of means to defray all the expenses of getting up new and untried contrivances. In the nature of things it must happen that the first attempts in the construction of engines and machinery designed to achieve great improvements in the arts and manufactures, will develop defects in the details, however correct they may be in their main principle; and oftentimes the inventor's funds are exhausted, and he is left without resource, at the moment when the object of his darling pursuit for years, is just within his grasp. This last difficulty stands now in the way of the fulfilment of all, and we are satisfied more than all that has been promised or hinted in respect of the several inventions enumerated at the head of these observations.

The *Crusher*, to reduce *corn and cob* without shelling, into meal fine enough to make food for stock, is a thing done, and its value proved. There is but one question remaining about it—whether, under the most favorable circumstances, it cannot be made at a cheaper rate than at present. We have reason to think that it can, and will, though it would clear its cost in a single year, on a farm of ordinary size, with stock in proportion. About that we shall soon have more to say. The price charged

by R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., is \$65. The machine may be attached to any revolving shaft where you can get a pulley or drum for the belt to work by—One horse power is enough to drive it, and that power may be wind, steam, water, or animal. Two men can do tolerable work with it.

This week we expect to have a good model of the Tobacco and Hay Press, and shall proceed immediately to have some made, and to dispose of the rights for States. Then we shall be prepared to satisfy public curiosity on the subject—a curiosity which our correspondence shews to be as eager as it is natural, considering the practical importance of the objects in view.

CONGRESS.—After spending two weeks in discussing the subject who were entitled to the seats of five of the New-Jersey delegation to the H. of Representatives, it was decided by a vote of 117 to 117, that neither party should vote until after the formation of the House. On Saturday six ballottings were had for Speaker, without success, a majority not being able to agree upon any one candidate—On Monday the ballottings were continued, when on the 11th attempt, Robt. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected. The National Intelligencer remarks thus on the result:

"To those who desire to examine the election as a political result, it will be sufficient for us to say, that Mr. H. received, on the last and successful trial, every Whig vote in the House, which, united with the votes of nearly all the State rights gentlemen of the South, effected his election."

SLAVERY in the abstract—SLAVERY in practice.—Man boasts that he is the lord of all creation—made after God's own image! It would be nearer the truth, perhaps, to say that his vices and passions are well marked and violent, base and refined, in full proportion to his superior intellectual organization; and that, in lieu of being made after the image of God, in the fullness of his ignorance and vanity, and the force of his selfish propensities, he has imagined a God after his own nature, investing him with anger, jealousy, revenge, and all the grossest passions of his own heart. Hence the world has been and is humbugged, with a senseless outcry against slavery, as inconsistent with Divine Justice—a crime to be visited by the wrath of a Being of infinite wisdom and power—never reflecting that He, the great "I AM" of all things, with unbounded knowledge and perfect benevolence, would take precaution and pleasure to see the beings of his own voluntary creation, so situated as to enjoy the greatest degree of happiness, of which, according to their structure and organization, they are susceptible. And what is the situation of the slave, by Divine permission! We defy the most vehement enemy of that condition, to point to any country, or any circumstances under which the negro race has existed on the face of the earth, uninfluenced by, and altogether cut off from intercourse with white people, where it has enjoyed so many of the sources that go to constitute human happiness—where it has been so free from civil wars, violence, care, famine, crime and misery, as are the black slaves of the United States. We have before maintained, and all physiological investigations go to shew, that they are physically and by nature incapable, (we lay it down as a general proposition,) of high and various intellectual cultivation, as compared with the white race. Let wars or pestilence extinguish the race as they have restrained its multiplication

and where would you find, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, any trace or evidence of its having existed, more than you would find of the previous existence of so many baboons or beavers? The naked truth is, that, in the variety of God's creations, to make up the animal kingdom, the negro was formed as the connecting link between the white man and the brute species; and if endowed with the distinguishing faculty of speech, in common with the white man; the one as well as the other, is, in some fine qualities, not always superior to speechless animals of a lower grade—The noble dog Pelham, now reposing quietly at my feet, is a model for both colours in the high traits of vigilance, fidelity, gratitude, and warmth of attachment. Of me he asks most intelligibly, for his meat and his drink, and is grateful for both; which is more than can be said of certain two-footed curs, who have been fed by the same hand. At the least sign of preparation to walk, he begs to go with me, watches my house by day and by night, knows the exact degree of authority of all in it, over each other and himself, would risk his life in its defence against robber or burglar, and distinguishes with unflinching quickness of apprehension, between the loafer and the gentleman visitor. From my anger he flies under or behind the chair of his mistress, for that intercession which rarely fails him; but never resisted me, by violence, nor ever deceived friend or foe by trick or treachery. Many are the blacks, we admit, that in some of the characteristics that ennoble human nature, are superior to many whites—To Edward Cheers, a worthy fellow, once the property of Gov. Wright, and who died in my service—to "Aunt Fanny," our excellent cook, and to Holsey Alsop, an old sailor, on Herring Bay, we would not fear to trust uncounted gold—but "one swallow does not make a summer." We are dealing with a great question, not with individual cases, and we maintain with conscious rectitude of theory and design, that from the prediction of father Noah himself, that slavery would be the lot of a portion of his descendants to the present hour, that condition of the black race is a part of the great scheme of Providence, and is the one which, according to their physical structure and intellectual capabilities, is best adapted to their nature and happiness; but cursed in the eye of God and of all good men, be he who would wantonly maltreat or abuse his authority over any subordinate sentient being—whether man or beast. In the very bestowment of superior capabilities on the white, it was ordained that he should bear sway over the black—It but displays the connection between cause and effect—Where physical ability is equal, intellectual superiority will predominate just as in natural philosophy the slightest accumulation of power on one side, turns the scale of balanced forces—Thus we repeat again has it ever been, thus will it ever be, between the European and the African, and no relation in which the latter has ever lived, or can be placed, has conduced so much to his comfort and well-being, to his health, his enjoyments, his longevity, and the multiplication of his race, as the relation, (more misrepresented than misunderstood!) of *protecting master and obedient slave*! What, let us once more enquire, after all the slang that has been uttered on the subject, are the obligations and the results of that relationship? On the one side to labor (not as many hours in the day as we have done for the last twenty-five years) no more than is necessary to, and of a kind of all others promotive of health, by exercise in pure and open air, free from care, being himself and his family provided with food, and raiment, and medicine, and attendance, in health and in sickness, the master being led as well by interest as humanity and responsibility to public opinion, to treat them with care and attention to their comfort and well-being. Such are the obligations and duties; the results are less anxiety of mind, and less precariousness of condition than heaven has awarded to *any other class*. Why then disturb, let us ask, why wantonly break up a relationship where the balance is decidedly in favor of the contented and uncomplaining subordinate?—These modern preachers against slavery, are like self-righteous propagandists of religious dogmas, who sometimes unhinge the faith of a satisfied believer, whether Jew or Gentile, and then leave him to be tossed about on the wide sea of doubt and infidelity, unable to re-anchor him in any port of confidence or safety.

By-the-bye, we have just seen that the Governor of New-York, following the example of the Governor of Maine, has refused to surrender negro slave stealers from Norfolk, to the Governor of Virginia, to be tried for criminal violation of the laws of that State. Thus it seems, that let Northern Governors differ on other points, as widely as the poles, on this point of screening the abductors of Southern planters slave property, they all perfectly agree, clearly indicating not so much, individually, the force of the maxim which inculcates "friendship among thieves," as a diseased, fanatical and roguish public opinion in their states, forcing them to sink the Chief Magistrate in the partizan, and to disregard the plainest injunctions of the constitution, for the sake of their own personal popularity.

How can we too much deprecate—how long shall we submit to the effects of this puritanical intermeddling and mischievous interference with the institutions and interests of those whose fortunes and subsistence consist in land which, without slaves they have not means to cultivate, and which, even if they had the means, in the extreme South, could not be worked by any other species of labor! As in spring the

Spanish shepherd with his dogs, drives his sheep from the lowlands to the mountains, so are slave-holders being driven unresistingly by Northern men and Northern legislation, from the grateful soil and glorious climate of the Middle States, into the savannahs and swamps beyond the Carolinas—and have they, willing dupes, any claim to sympathy? We respect if we cannot rescue the victim, who resists the oppressor to the last; even the Hindoo widow who goes to be consumed alive, on the same pile that reduces the remains of her husband to ashes, is known to do it in submission to dire necessity; and is saved from the contempt or pity that would follow an act of self-immolation and madness—Not so the slave-holders of Maryland and more Southern States—That a man should "give a stick to break his own head," is a vulgar expression used to illustrate the very grossest exhibition of human folly, yet since a time "whereof our memory runneth not to the contrary," have the slave-holders of this State been giving to outcriers against slavery, a stick with which, if their heads have not been literally broken, their private interests and political weight have been well nigh broken up and destroyed. To denounce the sin of slavery is the slang of the age—to emancipate and colonise is the spirit and the policy of modern legislation—until three-fourths of the State is lying waste for want of labor to till it—On the tide-waters of the Chesapeake, and the great rivers of the Southern States, the plough is receding, before the advances of the forest. In vain does the young farmer study the most economical processes, the most labour-saving machinery employed in his father's pursuit, for where now can he get labor to cultivate properly, and to any thing approaching to its utmost capacity half the lands of his inheritance cut up and subdivided as that has been! Yet, while there is nothing for which the State is suffering so badly, even to waste, as for the want of labourers, the study of individuals and of law-makers, and the tendency of certain associations in, as well as beyond the State, is to banish labour from it. True, we are kindly persuaded, that some fifty years hence, when we have sold off all the slaves which are not stolen or induced to run away, the Northern people will come in, buy up our waste lands for a song or a pumpkin pie, and then the wilderness will be made to blossom as the rose, and the whole State will be like a garden spot! One hundred thousand able bodied labourers would not suffice to drain, ditch, cut down, grub and clean up our valuable marshes, and swamps, and waste lands. Though we cannot now pursue the subject, we will not conclude without suggesting, though it be to the adder's ear, the immediate repeal of all laws that prohibit the purchase and importation of slaves from other states—the compulsion of the free negroes who pass the limits of our State, or a county in the State, *there to remain*—to make them bind out their children at a certain age under the direction of the Orphans' Court—to hire themselves by the year, in the County where they are born—and finally, that a law be passed to prohibit within this State, the emancipation of slaves by will or otherwise, under any circumstances. Let the owner who chooses, sell to other states, because the fear of that may have a good effect—and let no citizen of any State trade in the waters of the State of Maryland, where the Governor of his State refuses to surrender up, on the constitutional demand, fugitive stealers of slaves from this. Some of these expedients hastily intimated, may prove exceptionable on examination—Some of them, we have no doubt, must be adopted, or, if not, then let total abolition come at once, as come it will in Maryland, and South of it, soon after the non slave-holder shall have gained that ascendancy in our halls of legislation and public councils, which the undying perseverance of fanatical associations against slavery, (in and out of the State, that for colonization being not the least mischievous,) and the policy and effect of existing laws, will be sure to establish. After all there is one great difficulty in the way of all remedy for the existing evils, and the worse evils impending! The question is, if it be not now too late to ask it, is any remedy practicable, or, what is the same thing, would not any remedy already be unpopular! Mark the expressive silence of all the papers in the State on these subjects—That they fail to copy what appears in this, may perhaps be well attributed to the feeble manner in which the topic is handled; but that need not prevent them from arousing public attention to a matter of vital concern to at least sixteen out of nineteen counties of the State. Do all other beholders refuse to cry fire, because a dumb man first describes the consuming blaze?

NEXT CENSUS—We are pleased to learn, that, in taking the next Census, the Secretary of State has directed the Marshals to make more minute enquiries than has hitherto been done. We extract the following from a communication by the Marshal of Kentucky, Gen. McCalla, published in the Franklin Farmer; and as the same inquiries will be made in other states, we hope that every farmer will be prepared to carry out the intentions of the Secretary, by giving answers to the questions propounded by the Deputy Marshals—and to save time, let it be made out in due order, by the head of the fami-

ly, and ready for the officer when he makes his appearance.

"In the first place, the enumeration of persons is to be made on the 1st day of June, 1840, and in addition to the classes usually enumerated, includes pensioners of the United States, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic; what number of each family was employed in mining operations, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and trade, navigation of the ocean, canals, lakes or rivers, learned professions and engineers.

The interrogatories which relate to the statistics of the country, embrace the following subjects, viz: mines of the various metals—coal—domestic salt—granite, marble, &c.—agriculture—horticulture—commerce—fisheries—products of the forest—manufactures of the following branches, viz: machinery—hardware—cutlery, &c.—cannon and small arms—precious metals—also copper, brass, tin, &c. granite, and all other stones—bricks and lime—wool—cotton—silk—flax—mixed goods—tobacco—hats, caps, bonnets, &c.; leather, tanneries, saddlery, shoes; soap and candles; liquors distilled and fermented; powder—drugs and medicines, paints and dye stuffs, glass, earthen ware and stone ware; sugar refineries, &c.; paper, printing, binding, cordage, musical instruments, carriages, wagons, &c.; mills, ships, furniture, houses, and all other manufactures and mechanic arts not enumerated—which in this state will include the important article of cotton bagging. On every one of the subjects information will be asked, of the quantity raised or manufactured, and its value; the number of persons employed, and the amount of capital employed.

It is earnestly requested that every person who will be expected to give answers in the progress of the work, will prepare to render a true account on all these subjects within the year 1839. The estimate to be made is of the value of the produce of all the branches of industry for this year, and not including any part of 1840.

As agriculture is the most important item in the list, I will give the particulars included under that title, that timely preparation may be made to give the necessary information. The questions are as follows: "What is the number of your horses and mules? How many neat cattle have you? How many swine and sheep? What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds? How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839? How many bushels of barley, of oats, of rye, of buckwheat, of Indian corn? How many pounds of wool, of hops, of wax? How many bushels of potatoes? How many tons of hay, of hemp and flax? How many pounds of tobacco, of rice, of cotton, of silk cocoons, of sugar? How many cords of wood have you sold? What is the value of your home-made or family goods?"

It will be perceived that the list embraces almost, if not entirely, every branch of business requiring capital, and requires information as to the amount employed, and the value of the productions also in most cases; and where that is omitted, the quantity is called for.

Hoping that these suggestions may be useful, in drawing the attention of our citizens generally, to the importance of making a timely preparation, at the conclusion of the year's business, for giving a correct statement of its amount, when they shall be called on, next year, and that they may thereby contribute their portion to the mass of useful knowledge which the Government is so desirous to procure for the benefit of all."

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 5th, 1839.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

DEAR SIR—I duly received yours of the 17th ult. Accept my thanks for your promise. I have just returned from paying a visit to our old friend John Barney. Two years ago he bought Long Island, an estate five miles below his old one, and three miles below Port Penn. It consists of 60 acres upland, and 900 acres of marsh, 500 of which was wild when he purchased it. It is now embanked, ditched, drained, and principally sown in grass; and carried 244 head of cattle and 121 sheep, besides horses, brood mares, colts, and a number of calves, all of which have done, and are doing well. I conceive it will be, in five years more, as good grazing land as any in the neighborhood. Besides reclaiming the marsh, he has built 300 feet in length of hay-sheds, and stabling under them, to accommodate 100 head of bullocks, 20 milch-cows, 6 horses and 200 sheep, also calves and colts; a wagon house, crib, coach house, cellar under them to hold 2000 bushels turnips or beets, milk house, hog house, and

has now ready for weather-boarding a comfortable dwelling house; has fenced with chesnut (post and rail) all the upland; planted an orchard of a variety of fruit; made a good garden; has asparagus beds, raspberries, &c. &c. In short, I never saw so much so well done, in so short a time, by any farmer or grazier in our State. You must come and see me next June, and then we will go and see him together—You will be delighted to see his arrangements, and he to see us. He has as fine Bakewell sheep as any in the United States, and takes the proper method to keep the blood pure and improve them. I viewed his stock and spring calves, half-bred Durhams and Devons. The cross, in my opinion, are better than full Durhams for our variable climate—The Durhams are too thin-skinned and tender, and cannot stand out in winter, like our thick coated Polled cattle. I have bred from the Muleys since 1815, and crossed them with Durham and Devon bulls, and will challenge the United States to produce a full-bred Durham cow that will make as much butter, (taking their weight and consumption of food into consideration,) as a Muley heifer my son owns. She made last October 13 pounds in a week, and would not weigh more than 4½ cwt. of beef. T. M.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The first Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show of the Kent County, Md. Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday the 13th of November last. The weather was very pleasant—the attendance of members and others, numerous, and all the proceedings of the day indicated the increase of that spirit of improvement which it is the object of the society to cherish and encourage.—Judge Chambers tendered to the association the use of his lot, near the Protestant Methodist meeting house, where some valuable stock was exhibited. Much more attention has been given of late to the improvement of the breed of horses in Kent county, and farmers are becoming sensible of the importance of introducing the best blood into their herds and flocks.

The exhibition of horses, cattle and hogs, for the Society's premiums, were satisfactory, not only as showing what had been done in this way lately, but as a promise of the results to be expected from awakened attention, and the competition which the society desires to stimulate.

Various products of domestic industry were exhibited in the Court House; such as carpeting, table linen, fine worsted stockings of a fabric so delicate as to be passed through a lady's ring.—Many parcels of butter of beautiful color and delicious flavor, and several fine varieties of turnips, potatoes, sugar beet, &c. were shown. Many of the potatoes weighed from two to six pounds each, and a sugar beet grown by Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Easton Neck, weighed, when stripped of its leaves, thirty-five pounds. This gentleman was not a candidate for a premium, but it is understood that his crop of sugar beet from one acre, yielded 4400 bushels. It may be here remarked, that very few competitors entered for the premiums on root and grain crops, in consequence of a rule of the society which requires the ground in all cases to be surveyed by some professional surveyor, and the crop to be measured in the presence of three members of the society—requisitions which have been found to be impracticable, and which it is understood the society will abandon or modify very greatly. Many fine crops of wheat, corn and roots were not brought to the society's notice for this reason. Judge Chambers was the only member who had been able to comply with the rule in relation to a corn crop, and his lot having been damaged by trespassing stock he declined taking the premium.

For the same reason no premium was awarded for the best crop of mangold wurtzel, ruta бага, or sugar beet, Dr. Kennard and Mr. Wm. B. Wilmer, the only competitors for these premiums, not having evidence in the required form. The latter gentleman gathered 210 bushels of mangold wurtzel, from a quarter of an acre, weighing 13,650 pounds, and 180 bushels of ruta бага, weighing 11,700, from half an acre. Dr. Kennard, from a quarter of an acre, raised 112 bushels of sugar beets, weighing 7840 pounds. It is hoped that at the next annual meeting, some carefully ascertained facts will be reported, showing the comparative value of the different root crops as food for cattle, &c.

At one o'clock the members of the society and other citizens, and some of the ladies assembled at the Court House to hear an address from Judge Chambers, which richly repaid their attention. It is regretted that this Address was not committed to writing and cannot therefore

be published. At two o'clock the society met at Capt. Carl L. Strandberg's Hotel, where a substantial and excellent dinner was provided for them.

After dinner the Secretary read the reports of the committees appointed to award premiums, which were as follows:

The committee on wheat crops awarded to Mr. Saml. Merritt, the following premiums.

A premium for the best crop of wheat raised upon one acre, he having raised 41 bushels and 6 lbs. from one acre.

A premium for the best crop of wheat raised upon three acres, being 144 bushels and 35 pounds.

A premium for the best crop of wheat raised upon ten acres, being 273 bushels and 24 lbs. (Signed,) Benjamin Howard, Thos. Baker, Bedingfield H. Spencer.

The committee on the measurement of crops respectfully report, that they attended the gathering and measuring of one acre of Dutton corn, raised by the Hon. E. F. Chambers, which had been previously surveyed and staked off by Geo. Gale, Esq. and that the product was fifteen barrels, which produced when shelled, sixty seven and an half bushels. Mr. Taylor, the manager for Judge Chambers, stated to the committee that the stock had broken in and damaged the crop—which was also evident to the committee. (Signed,) Joseph Redue, J. B. Ricard, J. W. Walker.

The committee appointed to award the premium upon corn crops, have to state that Judge Chambers was the only person who complied with the regulations thereto, and that he declines accepting the premium. (Signed,) F. L. Wallis, Chm.

The committee on potatoes beg leave to report, that but one certificate has been handed in to them, and that by Dr. T. C. Kennard, who is entitled to the premium for the best crop on half an acre and the best crop on two acres—he having raised on the half acre, 93 bushels and 50 pounds, at seventy pounds to the bushel—and on two acres, 380 bushels and 60 pounds, at seventy pounds to the bushel. The committee further reports, that although many excellent samples of potatoes were exhibited, and which are well worthy of imitation and commendation, and well suited to the table, yet none were professed to be raised from the seed—all of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed,) J. B. Ricard, Chm.

The committee on clover, timothy and orchard grass, respectfully report, that there has been but one crop of hay reported to them for premium. They therefore award to the Hon. John B. Eccleston, the premium of five dollars for the best crop of timothy hay raised on one acre of ground, which weighed three tons and two hundred and eighty-five pounds. (Signed,) Jos. Redue, C. B. Tilden, Jas. Boon.

The committee on Stallions, award the first premium to Mr. Richard S. Thomas, of Kent county, for his grey horse Randolph, by Rinaldo, out of his old Medley mare. (Signed,) John Turner, Jos. Ringgold, Jos. Moffett.

The committee on Colts, have determined that Mr. J. D. Welch's colt is entitled to the premium. (Signed,) Jno. Spencer, J. McKenney, J. M. Comegys.

The committee on calves beg leave to report, that they have viewed and examined with great pleasure the calves exhibited, and although the animal exhibited by Saml. E. Baker, excited very great admiration, they are constrained in their judgment, to award the premium for the best calf to Ezekiel F. Chambers. (Signed,) J. F. Browne, S. G. Kennard, T. D. Burgess.

The undersigned committee on Bulls, award to Saml. E. Baker, the premium for the best bull. (Signed,) T. C. Kennard, Levi Wroth, Jas. Brown.

The committee on Sheep regret to say that there were no sheep exhibited to-day for premium, they have therefore no report to make. (Signed,) Hugh Wallis, Chm.

The committee on carpeting respectfully report, that Mrs. Harriett Tilghman, is entitled to the premium on that article. (Signed,) Dan. Collins, S. E. Baker, Sam. Comegys.

The committee appointed to examine and determine on the best butter, beg leave to report, that they have examined a number of parcels of fine butter, and after some difficulty, have unanimously agreed to award the premium to one of the parcels exhibited by Mrs. John Spencer, as being fine flavored and well made. (Signed,) J. N. Gordon, Chm.

The committee who were appointed on hogs beg leave to report, that they have examined a boar hog belonging

to Judge Chambers, eleven months old—a boar belonging to Messrs. Ricard & Gordon, seven and a half months, also a boar belonging to Mr. J. T. Skiven, sixteen months, all of which we consider very fine as to size and form. Agreeably to our best judgments, we award the premium to Messrs. Ricard & Gordon; there was no sow except that of Messrs. Ricard & Gordon exhibited, we therefore award them the premium. (Signed,) A. Ringgold, R. S. Thomas, Partis Piner.

The committee on reeled silk, cocoons, &c., report, that though much attention has been paid to the growing of mulberries and rearing of the silk worm during the present year, no parcel of silk or cocoons has been presented to them of the size or weight required for premium. They beg leave to say however that several skeins of sewing silk of strong and even thread and beautiful finish, were exhibited by Mrs. Thomas, of William. (Signed,) T. Walker, Chm.

BROWN CORN—MODE OF CULTURE.—Agreeably to our promise last month we proceeded to state the manner of tillage by Mr. Brown in raising his abundant crop of corn. To his excellent method of culture may be attributed in part his success, which method would apply with benefit to any other kind of corn; but his corn we regard as superior in kind to any with which we are acquainted. Both the corn and the culture we consider worthy the attention of farmers.

Commencing in the spring—his field having been the previous season sown to English grain and in the fall the stubble ploughed in—first, 25 cart loads of rotten manure were spread upon the ground (one acre) which was then ploughed very deep—then 25 loads more of long manure were applied from the window heaps and yard, and the field was again ploughed deep, burying the long manure and bringing the rotten to the surface and mixing it with the soil—the corn was then planted in hills two feet apart each way—three stalks only were left to grow in a hill—hoed three times—at the first hoeing great pains were taken to clean the hills entirely from weeds, and at the other hoeings the surface of the ground was merely passed over to cut up the weeds and loosen the top of the soil—keeping the surface of the ground all the while perfectly level, or in other words not hilling up in the least—used no plough, cultivator, or harrow, after the planting, but did all with a hoe—cut the stalks at the usual time. This year he hoed part of the field but twice, the corn being so thick it was difficult to pass about among it without breaking the stalks. Crop, 116 bushels.

Mr. Lamprey, a neighbor of Mr. Brown, who raised 131 bushels on an acre, pursued a similar method of culture.

This mode seems to us to be a good one, although different soils may acquire different treatment, and the season may also vary the result. In a season like the past, wet and cold, we have no doubt but applying a part of the rotten manure in the hill, would be better than spreading the whole; but in a dry season manuring in the hill is less beneficial. Manure in the hill brings the corn forward earlier, and, if the soil is sufficiently rich so that the well fed roots on striking out from the manure are not starved and checked in their growth, is doubtless beneficial on late soil. We took particular notice of a field this year, on part of which the manure was spread, and on the other part it was applied in the hill—the latter was full a fortnight earlier than the former, at the time of cutting the stalks. Last year we had a piece which was manured in the hill, but the entire soil was not made rich—the corn grew well for a time, but soon it stopped growing and ripened very early, yielding a light crop. The reason of it is plain—the corn grew well while the roots were nourished by the manure in the hill, but when they grew beyond the manure they starved.

The prominent points in Mr. Brown's method of culture is, spreading two coats of manure, first that which is rotten and ploughing it in deep, and then long manure, and ploughing that in deep, which brings the rotten manure near the surface to nurse the tender roots of the young plant, and leaves the long manure deep to feed the larger plant and mature the ear; and also keeping the surface perfectly level. Mr. B's success proves the method a good one, and reason approves it.

The second planting of corn, does not amount to any thing—the stalks are barren of ears. This fact has been observed by many, but the cause could not be assigned. Now the reason is very obvious—it is this: The main part of the field gets out of the tassel before the late plant-

ed gets in the tassel, the consequence of which is, the silk of the late planted does not receive sufficient pollen from the tassel to produce the kernel of the ear. For the same reason a stalk of corn standing alone will not produce a full ear.

In case of corn not coming up well, or being destroyed by worms, we would recommend supplying the deficiency by planting beans or potatoes; but if not so late but that a second planting would answer, to plough the field and plant the whole anew. We have the past season tried (to our satisfaction) the second planting of scattering hills where the corn had failed. The product was fodder and nothing else. We noticed whole hills of this second planting of three or four stalks without a single ear or a set for a ear, any more than is found upon a stalk of broom corn.—*Cheshire Farmer.*

THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

Travelling through our hill towns we are pleased to observe that many farmers have turned their attention to the raising of flax. This will be more beneficial to them than the raising of the multicaulis, or even the white mulberry. We should joy to witness a return of the times when nearly every family had one or more spinning-wheels for wool, and likewise the hand-wheel for the drawing out threads of fine linen; the sound of this instrument, disagreeable though it may be to some, would restore many of the pleasant recollections of childhood. What daughter of New England that would not be proud to present as a portion of her marriage dowry counterpanes and sheets and pillows of fine linen spun and wove by her own hand? "She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; she maketh fine linen. Many daughters have done virtuously; but thou excellest them all."

Every farmer who has suitable ground may find it his gain to have a plot of ground for flax. It is easily produced on the same ground that will raise a good crop of corn or oats. It should be prepared so as to be free of the seeds of weeds and wild grasses—before the seed is sown the ground should be stirred and pulverised. The time of sowing the same as that of the earlier small grains. It used to be the fashion for ladies to spend their half a day, or day, in pulling flax, because they do their work in a better manner than the other sex often do: it should be pulled so as to preserve evenness at the bottom or roots composing each bundle. It is made to stand in the field in stocks until the head containing the seed becomes sufficiently dry for thrashing, when it is taken to the barn-floor and thrashed with a flail, after the usual manner of thrashing rye or wheat. The best method of rotting is believed to be the spreading of the flax in thin layers at a distance so as not to interfere with each other on a common mown field in the month of September; the flax before the cold season arrives, will, by the aid of alternate rains and dews and sunshine become so rotted as to be broken with ease. The breaking which separates the shive from the beautiful stran, used to be done with the brake, a heavy instrument, which rises and falls upon the stalk: it may be done either by hand or by water, or other moving power. Then follows the swing-knife upon an upright smooth-board, which takes away what the brake has left. After this the hatchel, in the hands of the lady spinster who prepares the article for her wheel, completes the process, giving the hackle the softness of silk, and leaving it ready for spinning.

Many millions of dollars might be saved to the country from the domestic culture of silk; and so might a few millions be saved by the cultivation of flax. The linseed often pays the farmer for his labour. But the substitution of elegant domestic linens for the foreign trash that is now used as linens, would be such a benefit to the country as does not occur every year. What reason exists why linen cloths should not be produced in this country with the same facility as cotton cloths? Let a trial be made; it will be an experiment of no uncertainty, if entered upon with that spirit and determination which usually characterizes yankee enterprise.—*Monthly Farmer.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

HARDINESS OF DURHAM CATTLE.

Having seen in your paper several calls upon the breeders of Durham cattle to state their opinion of the hardiness of this stock, I will state that I believe them to be as hardy as any cattle in the country, and offer the follow-

ing facts and observations in confirmation of that opinion.

The cow *Garcia*, mother of Oliver, became too fat to breed, and after some unsuccessful efforts by her owner, Mr. Sanders, to reduce her, she was put into the hands of the late Samuel Smith, who thought he could reduce her sufficiently to make her breed, and in case he should succeed, he was to have part of her produce. Mr. Smith kept her a considerable time, and tried, by starvation, to reduce her, and carried his experiments as far as he thought proper. He thought it impossible to reduce her, by starvation, without killing her. I saw this cow frequently whilst in the possession of Mr. Smith, and although her hair grew long, and she looked very shabby, yet she obstinately clung to her flesh.

Mr. Cunningham's large imported cow has become too fat to breed, and has been confined the last two winters and fed upon a very small allowance of straw and a short allowance of water. I saw her in June, in a small lot that had been used as a feeding lot last winter, where there was very little grass; yet she is still too fat.

My cow *Burletta*, purchased at Mr. Powel's sale, lost her calf on the way to Kentucky, and her bag became injured by becoming hard, since which time, she has given very little milk, and having got fat before she was impregnated, I put her upon a small allowance during the winter, and kept her in summer upon the worst grass that I had. It is proper to remark here, that my grass was tolerably good, and that one summer I kept her with my sheep where the grass was very short; but finding she fattened very fast upon it. I put her last summer upon grass that was long enough, but very much shaded, which did not fatten her so fast. She was kept, while giving suck to her calf, most of the time, upon shaded grass, and still she fattened whilst giving milk. I put her and my bull *Rifleman* last winter into an acre lot, and did not begin to feed them as long as there was enough grass in the lot for a sheep, and when they were fed, their feeder had orders to give them only a fourth of what is usually given to stock cattle, and this was continued until the middle of January, when I sold *Rifleman*, and as he still remained with me, I ordered their allowance to be increased, though it was not still near as much as would have been given to stock cattle. *Rifleman* was sufficiently reduced by this treatment, but *Burletta* lost very little flesh. I knew that *Burletta* would be in great danger when she had her calf, and tried to reduce her before that time, and part of last summer she was kept where she suffered much for water. I offered her, before calving, (to a gentleman who said if I would send her to his house she would soon get poor,) for half what I considered her value, because I thought the danger and risk of having a calf whilst so fat, would be equal to half her value. She had a calf in September, and is still the fattest cow, (or beef,) that I have ever had on my farm. I will try what poor keep and suckling a calf this winter will do.

Rifleman and *Burletta* had in their lot an open shed, which soon became too muddy for them to stay in. The balance of my Durham cattle had no shelters of any kind, except my bull *Bertram* 4th, who had a few apple trees in his lot, and could get by the side of a stable outside. I am convinced they stand snow, hail, rain and sleet, as well as any cattle in the state.

I have tried keeping cows in houses and out in the open fields, and my cattle in the open fields have always done best; my cattle, when housed, always become feverish and lose condition, no doubt from some improper treatment.

SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

Clarke Co., Oct. 1839.

Warm Houses for Cattle.—It is evident to every observing farmer that cattle ought to have a warm house during the winter in our cold climate. Much less fodder is necessary to support cattle and keep them in good condition, if they have a warm place in cold weather. If an animal is in a barn or stable, through which the wind can whistle, and the snow drive, in the severe weather, when man needs his woolen garments, close rooms and a good fire to keep him comfortable, surely they must suffer, and while suffering they cannot thrive, and a large quantity of fodder will be necessary to support life.

But in making the cattle house warm, it must not be forgotten that animals, as well as men, need pure air to breathe, and a number of large animals require a large quantity of this requisite of life. To give the advantages of a warm house and pure air for respiration, it should be open in front at least for a few feet in width near the

heads of the cattle, and all other parts should be made close and warm as possible.

OVERSEERS.

Messrs. Editors:—If not intruding on your columns, the following article may not be altogether unprofitable; particularly at this season of the year, when planters find from sad experience, that a change of overseers is actually indispensable for the better regulation and successful management of their agricultural interests. Permit me then to make a few remarks on the qualifications and duties of overseers, that planters may escape the too frequent imposition of those men, who are destitute in every respect of those qualities on which the successful and proper management of the planter's interest entirely depend.

1st. "Experiencia docet" is a truth to which every man of business will readily testify, and I know of no business that demands more of this ingredient than the business devolving on the overseer; and while experience may justly include every other qualification, yet human nature teaches that there are such characters in the world as know a great deal and do nothing—to such characters the Apostle James may have alluded when he said, "He that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin."

2d. The Overseer should be a man (to use the language of Solomon) that can "discern both time and judgment," not only how to do, but when, as a considerable and important end may be accomplished by this knowledge, which may have given origin to the well known maxim, "A stitch in time, saves nine."

3d. An overseer should understand his business in such a manner, that he may be able to have his arrangements well ahead, that he may the better embrace any advantage that may present itself in the executing of the same.

4th. The overseer should study the nature and disposition of his employer, and as far as in his power, (consistent with what is right and just) acquiesce in all his orders and requests; and should the employer extend an order contrary to his interest or in any way confuse arrangement of plantation work; it should be pointed out to the employer by the overseer, and if the employer still wishes his orders carried into execution, it is the duty of the overseer to obey, and note the same on his plantation day book.

5th. The overseer should endeavor to find out the ability, character and disposition of the people under his charge, so that he may apportion his work to their several abilities, yet without any apparent or visible distinction, and as regards their character he will scarcely meet any difficulty.

6th. The overseer should have a tolerable knowledge of physic, that he may be able to administer medicine properly, when sickness demands, and for this knowledge every overseer should be in possession of "Ewell's Medicine Companion," by the frequent perusal of which he will find great good resulting from little knowledge—or in other words, a little knowledge of medicine may do wonders at times. A day journal should certainly be kept.

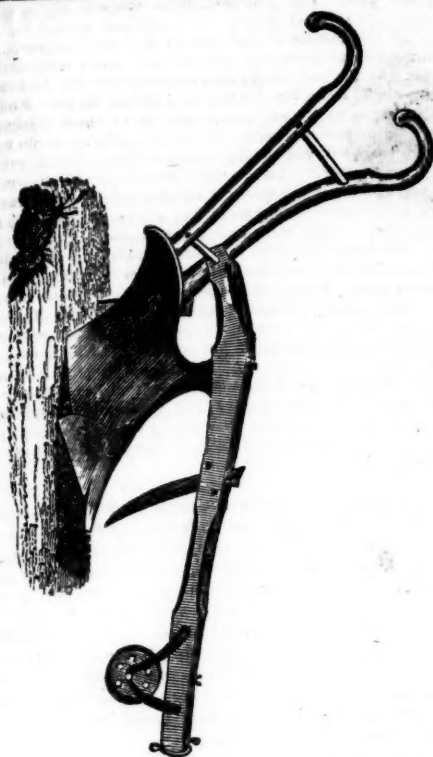
7th. It is highly desirable that an overseer should have some knowledge of surgery, that he may be able with safety to open a vein, extract a tooth, or bandage a broken limb.

8th. An overseer should be a humane man; remember the injunction of our Lord, "Be ye merciful," at the same time without partiality. "That servant which knoweth his master's will and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes," and that servant which did not know it shall have a few, (that is, if we have a right to believe he had an opportunity of knowing the duty imposed.)

9th. An overseer should have some knowledge of Carpenter's work, for every experienced overseer will testify with me that the set of "blue cloths" are the almost sole idlers on every plantation, and where they are not under the positive superintendent, a year's work has been made out of a three month's job.

10th. To conclude, an overseer should be a sober, honest, industrious, humane and knowing man, a man of truth and a man that "feareth his Creator." Such a man I recommend without any hesitation to every planter who may wish order, discipline and subordination, the only way to the successful management of the agricultural interest.—*Charleston Courier.* AN OVERSEER.

Strawberry beds, raspberry vines, grape vines, &c., not yet protected, should be attended to immediately.



PROUTY AND MEARS'S CAST IRON PLOUGH.

Through all the various improvements and alterations which have been made in the construction of the plough, the uniform practice has been to raise or set the landside on a right angle to, or perpendicular with, the plane of the base, over which the beam has been placed on an acute angle with the line of the land side, carrying the forward end towards the furrow about three inches from a continued line of the landside, to incline the plough to land, to retain its proper width of furrow. The effect has been an irregular, unsteady, struggling motion, which effect is increased as the plough is shortened, and the furrow-slice, being cut and raised with a square edge, is very liable as it falls over, to rest upon the furrow last turned and not shut in level. Ploughs made of cast iron are necessarily shorter than when made of wood or sheet iron, to prevent their being too heavy and cumbersome, and late improvements in agriculture and the practical use and good effects of tilling the ground with short cast iron ploughs, having brought them into general use, the necessity of adopting some principle, if possible, to the plough to run more uniformly level and steady, and at the same time to form the furrow-slice into such shape as to ensure its closing and shutting in level, has been seriously felt.

The principle adopted by Prouty and Mears in the construction of their plough, is to set the landside on an acute angle with the plane of the base, so that the beam is laid on a line parallel to, and continues with, the line of the landside, and so far over the furrow as to give the plough a sufficient inclination to land, thus causing a straight forward and uniform motion, and the furrow-slice being cut in the form of an oblique-angled parallelogram—or a board with feather edges—falls in and shuts more readily and uniformly with the furrow last turned, leaving the land when ploughed in the best form for the after tillage, and by covering all stubble and green crop completely under, and leaving the surface level, light and friable, fits it for the production of good crops, requiring less strength of team to draw the plough, and less effort of the ploughman to govern it.

The head or top of the landside being broad, and transversely parallel with the head of the base and extended back from the bolt which fastens the beam, so as to make a bearing for the beam to rest upon, serves as a guide for the workmen to lay the beam by, and as a brace to prevent the downward pressure of the after end of the beam upon the landside of the plough. The point being under a rock or stump, and being notched into the beam, protects the standard bolt which fastens the beam to the plough. The mould-board and share is formed in that gradually winding shape which is found by experience to be best adapted to the purpose, turning and laying the furrow in the best possible form for the after tillage, the pro-

duction of good crops, and with the least possible resistance.

The judges on Agricultural Improvements at the Mechanics' Fair held in Boston last September, say of this plough: "One of the Committee who is extensively engaged in farming, has made some experiments with this plough, and is satisfied that it combines important improvements which render it more perfect than any other plough that has come under his observation, and that will be found on trial to realize all the recommendations of its proprietor."—*Yankee Farmer*.

VEGETABLE POWER OF SEA SAND.—A few days since a quantity of sand was carried out of Morecambe Bay, about a mile from the Furness shore. It had been, less than an hour previously, covered a considerable depth by the tide, and contained several cockles and shell fish. It was immediately placed in pits or beds, fifteen inches deep, and sown, without manure, or admixture of any kind—just in the state it was when taken from the bay—with wheat, barley, peas, mustard, cress, and radish seed. In five days the mustard, cress and radish seed had sprouted, and begun to vegetate, having thrown out a considerable length of root, while (what is most extraordinary) the shell fish were even then alive! Thus have we wheat, barley, peas, mustard, cress and radishes, all growing, and cockles and other shell fish in a living state, in one and the same bed of sea sand! Should any one be at all incredulous as to the truth of this statement, he can easily try the experiment himself; an ordinary flower pot filled with sea sand, sown with almost any kind of seeds, would at once put the matter to the test. Common hay seed sown in October last in beds of sand similar to the above, and treated exactly in the same way, have now grown to the extraordinary height of 3 feet 6½ inches. Some wheat sown about Christmas last (now in ear) 3 feet 3 inches; barley do. 3 feet 3 inches; peas sown about April last (pods completely formed) 3 feet 3 inches. The farmers all around the Bay of Morecambe, in forming composts for their wheat and barley crops, use of sea sand about 26 carts (small one horse carts), lime, about four carts, manure, ten carts, per statute acre. Why use so great a quantity of sea sand if it does not possess very considerable vegetative power.—*Eng. Paper*.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASONS.—There is a vulgar error abroad in relation to the commencement of the four seasons of the year. Because winter commences in December, it is common to consider this season as having begun with the first day of this month. This is an error. Winter, according to the solar division of time, does not commence till the 22d of December—the short-day in the season. "When the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," and then winter actually begins, but not before. It terminates with the 21st of March, when the sun crosses the line. Then, too, but not on the 1st of March, the Spring commences. So too, Summer begins on the 21st of June, and Autumn, on the 22d of September.—In point of fact, every one may know that these seasons do not commence till about three weeks after the dates usually considered.

We are glad the Editor of the *Cultivators' Almanac* has attempted to put the public right on this subject. He gives the following table:

Beginning of the Seasons.

Winter begins	1839, December 22d.	6h. 14m. M.
Spring begins	1840, March 21d.	7h. 33m. M.
Summer "	" June 21d.	3h. 40m. M.
Autumn "	" September 22d.	6h. 44m. A.
Winter "	" December 21d.	0h. 5 m. A.

This is calculated for the mean Time at Washington.—*Maine Cultivator*.

From the Farmers' Monthly Visitor.

ROHAN POTATOES.—To my friends of the *Journal of Commerce*:—As you have shown a laudable zeal in exposing all humbugs, and classed Thorburn's Tree Corn and Rohans* as such, I will leave it for more successful growers than myself to speak of the former, but of the latter, I offer you the result of my first planting. Last spring I bought of G. C. Thorburn half a peck of Rohan potatoes, cut them into single eyes, made holes in my garden about four feet apart each way, put in manure, planted two eyes in each hill, which were but a little raised. The whole number of hills, 348. These I kept clean by hand hoeing, and hill'd them up once. Last week I had them dug; my son measured them; the pro-

duct was forty-nine bushels and three pecks, exclusive of some large ones that had been picked out while digging. Giving a yield of full fifty bushels from one half peck of seed, on a plat of ground 230 feet by 27.

I send you a small mess, which you may if you please have cooked, and taste their eatable quality. Steaming, roasting, or baking, I think a preferable mode to boiling.

Respectfully your friend, ROB. WHITE, JR.

Shrewsbury, N. J., 10 mo. 28, '39.

*It was a correspondent who spoke thus of the Rohans. If they are humbugs, they are certainly very great ones. Some of the specimens sent us by Mr. White, are 3 to 5 lbs. weight.—*Eds. J. C.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Custard Pudding.—Mix by degrees a pint of good milk with a large spoonful of flour, the yolks of five eggs, some orange flavor water, and a little pounded cinnamon. Butter a basin that will exactly hold it, pour the batter in, and tie a floured cloth over. Put in boiling water over the fire, and turn it about a few minutes to prevent the egg going to one side. Half an hour will be sufficient to boil it. Put currant jelly on it, and serve with sweet-sauce.

A quick made Pudding.—Take flour and suet half a pound of each, four eggs, a quarter of a pint of new milk, a little mace and nutmeg, a quarter of a pound of raisins, do. of currants; mix well, and boil three quarters of an hour.

Fine Pancakes without Butter or Lard.—Beat six fresh eggs well, mix, when strained, with a pint of cream, four ounces of sugar, a glass of wine, half a nutmeg grated, and as much flour as will make it almost as thick as ordinary pancake batter. Heat the frying pan tolerable hot, wipe it with a clean cloth, then pour in the batter to make thin pancakes.

Pancakes of Rice.—Boil half pound of rice to a jelly, in a small quantity of water; when cold, mix in a pint of cream, eight eggs, a bit of salt, and nutmeg, stir in eight ounces of butter just warmed, and add as much flour as will make the batter thick enough. Fry in as little lard or dripping as possible.

Fritters.—Make them in any of the batters directed for pancakes, by dropping a small quantity into the pan; or make the plainer sort, and put pared apple, sliced and cored, into the batter, and fry some of it with each slice. Currants or sliced lemons as thin as paper, make an agreeable change.

Potatoe Fritters.—Boil two large potatoes, scrape them fine; beat four yolks and three whites of eggs, and add to the above one large spoonful of cream, another of sweet wine, a squeeze of lemon, and a little nutmeg. Beat this batter half an hour at least. It will be extremely light.

Put a good quantity of fine lard in a stew-pan, and drop a spoonful of the batter at a time into it. Fry them; and serve as a sauce, a glass of white wine, the juice of a lemon, one desert spoonful of peach leaf or almond-water, and some white sugar, warmed together.

Pearl ashes, dissolved in water, and put into an engine, will most effectually extinguish burning wood, and prevent it from taking fire again. So says the Lady's Register.

ADVICE TO WIVES.—In your temper and spirit, be calm, gentle, kind, charitable, affectionate, uniform, cheerful, humble and respectful.

In your speech, be sober, chaste, prudent, not given to complaining, sincere. Be no scold. Avoid all taunting expressions. In your habits, be industrious and economical, "keep at home," regular, considerate, unaffected.

In your person, be neat and clean. Be not a slattern, nor a gaudy creature, decked out for show.

In your religion, be modest, firm, selfdenying, devout, hearty, systematic. Remember that nothing can excuse spiritual sloth and negligence in your soul's affairs.—*Watchman of the South*.

A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have faded.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments, and a mawkish sentiment which is as shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself, and therefore always possesses the respect of others.

SICK HEADACHE.—This is a disease with which some people are terribly afflicted—and a hint on this subject

may be useful. Dr. Rurbell, of New York, in a letter to Dr. Alcott, of the city of Boston, says: "Not a case of the sick headache has ever occurred within my knowledge, except with the drinkers of tea and coffee; and not a case has failed of being cured on the entire renunciation of them."

PREMIUM ESSAY.

From the Franklin Farmer.

On Breeding and Rearing Horses for Agricultural purposes.

By WILLIAM WILLIAMS, OF NASHVILLE, TEN.

The No. for June let offers premiums for the 1st and 2d best essays "on the subject of breeding and rearing horses for agricultural purposes." The writers are laid under no restrictions as to the mode of discussion, or the breeds they may choose to advocate. An agricultural paper could not be expected to have been more liberal. A dissertation on the blood and proportions, the breeding, rearing and training the turf race-horse; or the stouter built but not much less blood-like roadster, hunter, or war horse which the advance of modern times has introduced, might not have suited the tastes of a majority of your readers. You are aware however, that by placing an interdiction on the turf, the camp, the field, and the road, you damp the ardour of your writers, and strip the horse of his glory. The plow and cart horse is a mere utilitarian, and plowing and carting, however the poets may have embellished them in song, are known by the *Work* as to be plain fact matters, and effectually achieved by the due and continued application of bone and sinew. There evidently is no fancy in the affair to the man who holds the handles and guides the team. There is, however, ample room for the exercise of much practical good sense in pointing out the best method of breeding, raising, breaking and working farming horses to the best advantage. The profits of agricultural operations generally are moderate, and managed as they are in many instances, loss is incurred. Most breeders of animals, it is apprehended, receive but a very inadequate compensation for their time, and attention and money expended. It ought not to be, and that it does not result necessarily, but from the want of proper care and judgment in breeding and raising. They follow what has been, not insightfully called the hap hazard mode, by putting any sort of a female to any sort of a male without regard to qualities; and in raising they are so stinted and starved as to warp and destroy whatever little of good form and constitution, they may have accidentally brought into the world with them. These seem to act without object, except that they know a horse is a horse, and a steer a steer, and that if the colt was got for a barrel of corn and the calf gratis, and they have saved their money.

The business of breeding animals, in modern times, is said to be a science. It has not been, however, and probably never will be reduced to exactness. "Dame nature" in her operations delights to display endless varieties. But certain rules have been laid down by the observance of which we may reasonably expect to approximate certainty. "Like begets like" is the leading rule. It not only has its exceptions, but it must be understood with limitation. Select a horse and a mare, such as you want, or as near as you can find; the produce of their conjunction may resemble the sire, or the dam, or neither; but it may have an intermediate form, or may take after some remote ancestor; and if the remote ancestors were indifferent, or positively bad, the chances will be against the rule, in proportion to the number of worthy progenitors. It should be enjoined on beginners, therefore, let, To select good animals to start upon, where no better evidence can be had: 2ndly, But, where it can, to select them from good families.—In England, where more attention has been paid to the breeding and rearing the blood horse, than in any other country, they have arrived at extraordinary size, and power and endurance; and it has been done by combining the Arab, Barb and Turk, and developing the bone and muscle of the new race by generous feed and judicious exercise. There no one thinks of breeding a racer from a mare who has not at least five pure crosses. And many of their most distinguished mares can number double the amount, larding on a royal, or other Arabian or Barb mare. There is something in the blood, that gives family distinction, though the blood may not tell in particular individuals, either from mismanagement, or accident, or from some defect in constitution or form. A third rule requires that they be crossed; in other words, that we avoid the coupling together near relatives. The more remote the families, probably the better; but after prohibiting the intercourse of sire and daughter, brother, and sister, beyond these we may probably be permitted to use our judgment in selecting the requisite forms. Some of the double Janus were very well proportioned, but they were very small. The double Archys evidently show a falling off. But Wagner by Sir Charles out of a Marion is thought to be among the good ones. And we need not look for a better than Highflyer, his dam by Blank, got by Regulus, both sons of the Godolphin Arabian.

There are some subordinate rules, that in the thorough bred studs should be well considered. 1. Certain families cross better than others, all being good. 2d. Certain individuals better than other individuals. 3rd. And certain individuals breed better than other individuals. Herod and Eclipse were extraordinary racers and stallions, and were of good families, and they crossed well up in other good families. But the union of their bloods was rather transcendent, and were we to select from the best of Eclipse's sons, we should take those—Benningbrough, Waxy and Gohanna, all out of Herod mares, and Hamiltonian, out of a Highflyer, a son of Herod. Sir Archy and Eclipse of Long Island are both good stallions and their blood is thought to cross well, but the blood of Eclipse and Ratler, son of Sir Archy, "nicks." These last rules are to be learned by practice only. Who can assign why Ratler's immediate descendants have not shown his worth? In them it is measurably dormant, but it is shining with resplendent lustre in Mingo and Job, of the second generations. And of Job it was hardly to have been expected, as he combines an unusual proportion of Diomed and Sir Archy blood, being bred very much "in and in."

The thorough bred horse, standing evidently and acknowledged-

ly in the first rank, and the rules for breeding and raising him being "considered and freely understood," a variety suited to a particular purpose is to be produced by considering the proportions wanted and the families and individuals from which such properties are most likely to be inherited.

Were the thorough reds equally numerous, and bred and raised at the same, or nearly the same cost, I would say without hesitation, and so would every one who understands his interest, put the thorough bred to work Eclipse, or Ratler, Ranby, or Mingo, or Job, if put to it in their prime, would have done more work than any inferior bred horses of their size. In June or July, blood will tell as promptly in the corn field as on the race course. My best bred always then take the lead. But the above, and such as the above, are not accessible to farmers generally.—The price forbids. What then is to be done? In this glorious land of liberty, every one, who has the means, does as he pleases, and I only wish, I can scarcely hope, that some individuals or companies or agricultural societies would import a bay Turk, a bay Barb and a Cleveland bay, and a bay dray or draught horse. The Cleveland bays are said to be almost uniformly of bay color and universally gentle in harness. I have seen a few matches from the north, apparently half bred, excellent in harness, of the desired size and shape.

Draught horses, perhaps equal to any, might be had in Virginia or Pennsylvania. The stock should all be selected by a competent judge of horse flesh, and the two classes kinds should be chosen not only with a view to their own stoutness, but family stoutness and gentleness at work, and with a scrutinizing eye to their hoofs and pasterns. Brittle horn, gummy ankles, or tendency to grease in the heels should be an insurmountable objection to a horse however perfect in other respects. We would of course have to choose the temper of the Barbs and Turks, though a man thoroughly conversant with horses can from certain indications form a tolerably correct estimate of their tempers. A person but moderately acquainted would be able to know that Belshazzar was quiet, and that St. Giles was "queer." The mares to be selected, should be well bred, of lay or brown colour and a few greys. They should have long heads, wide between the eyes, and jaws well displayed, with clear placid eyes, and open foreheads, with pointed, well set ears, and fine muzzles and nostrils; necks of moderate length and muscular, with large detached windpipes; having quarters before and behind with plenty of muscle; large bodies with large ribs, and the short ribs close to the hips; standing even and rather wide on legs abounding in bone and sinew, and terminated by tough black hoofs. A white pastern and hoof is about as liable to disease as those of black or dark chestnut colour. The Stallions should be of similar shape, but more coarseness is tolerable in them, particularly about the neck. The mares above described of 154 hands high or upward should be put to the Barb and Turk, those under, to the Cleveland bay. These three crosses in the general would produce stock of sufficient size. The best of the colts should be kept for stallions. When a filly was deficient in size she should be put to the dray horse. The crossing and the result of each cross should be regularly recorded. If of very defective form she should not be permitted to breed, or be put to a Jack. If the male inherited the defect, it would not be perpetuated. And all the blind fillies, and those having defective eyes, should be put to a Jack, for a blind mule would be a curiosity. A colt thus bred might be kept as a coverer at about \$10 the price of the season of one mare. And where the blood had been diluted with the blood of the dray, at \$7.50 or perhaps \$5, which should be the minimum price. Am I asked why the expense of importing a Barb and Turk should be incurred? It is answered, the Byerley Turk and the Curwen Bay Barb got a colt and filly, the sire and dam of Partner, one of the best horses ever bred. He got Tartar, a capital one. He got Herod, the lasting properties of whose stock have probably never been equalled. He got Highflyer, who had no parallel in his day. He got Sir Peter, a good racer, and, as a stallion, without a parallel in his day. He transmitted his excellence to Haphazard; and he to Philip-o-da-puta; and he got Birmingham, who, but for the inroads made on his constitution by bad management, might have perpetuated the family stoutness. Perhaps it may be done by Philip, who came of Treasurer, a daughter of Camillus, whose stock were particularly neat and of great strength for their size.

Having chosen the right sorts to cross, and thereby bring on a new variety, the mode of raising them may be described in a short compass. The mares and horses should be in good health and condition, when put together. During the period of gestation the work to be done by the female should be moderate, and as she approaches the time of delivery the work should be suspended and her condition a little improved. The male should not probably be worked, but plenty of exercise should be given him regularly, and his powers should never be overtaxed. The foals, for the best, should be dropped when the grasses are plenty to increase the flow of milk, or, if the mares are to be worked after foaling, generous food should be given them in sufficient quantities. The young will learn to eat at three or four months old, and may be weaned at five or six. They should be sheltered from the inclemencies of winter, and fed to keep them straight and growing, without being forced to precocious maturity, as is done in England, in the racing studs. The object of the forcing system is to attain size and strength to enable them to contend in their 3 year old form for the high prizes. The Derby, the Oaks and St. Ledger stakes have great attractions for breeders and sportsmen; and are annually won, not always by the best colts and fillies, but are annually the means of destroying, or greatly impairing the value of many good ones. Nature would indicate that a horse should have attained full age before he is put to his utmost exertions. Foals should be gentled immediately after their birth, and they rarely perhaps never forget it. Yearlings also should be kept growing uniformly in winter as in summer, and at 2 years old should be halter broke, and used moderately at three, increased in work at 4, and a filly at 5 will do full work, but a gelding not before six, perhaps 7. Very often, however, they are broke down before they are aged by improper management, and thereby several of the most valuable years of their lives are lost or rendered nearly useless.

A few objections may be answered to enable us to come to a close. It is said that the skins of the well bred are fine and liable

to chafe and gall. The gear should be made to fit, be of good quality and kept soft and pliant. It is objected against the breeds, that they are bad tempered, and restive, and unmanageable. The objection applies not generally, but to a part, and a small part only. The finest, and the best tempered, and altogether the best carriage horse I ever saw, was a Pacolet out of a Spread Eagle. And as to the restive, begin with them young and learn them obedience by times, and keep them obedient. If they are suffered to run wild till four or five years old, you should expect trouble, unless you could employ a "whisperer." I had a filly whose sire had a decidedly bad temper, and her dam's sire was equally vicious. She was worked tolerably well at three years old, but was injured so much by another team that she was turned out for the season, and the next year fused. She bred me a filly, so d for the saddle, and a colt, that works kindly, before I sold her, and a better roadster than her is rarely to be seen. I had two fillies full bred. The one was put to work at three years old and worked kindly. The other was a splendid creature, that I used under the saddle; but on one occasion and without requiring her work, but rather to see whether she would work, I put her to the plow. As she did not like it, and fearing she might be injured, I ordered her stripped. I have latterly worked a full bred of the same family; and another thorough bred in the wagon, merely to see that they would work, and they are now both valuable road mares, the thorough bred a splendid mare, and has a splendid filly.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE, To the New York State Agricultural Society.

Until recently, very little attention has been paid to the breeds of our farm stock; and pigs being considered an inferior species of domestic animals, have been the last to engage the attention of the farmer; and even at the present day in many districts of our country, the old unprofitable kinds of this animal continue to prevail. Indeed, systematic breeding with a view to improve the form and value of the animal, may be said to have hardly commenced among us, the improvements which are perceptible, being rather the fruits of European than American skill.

A common error in this country, has been to regard more the size of the animal, than its symmetry or good points—to estimate a breed according to the great weight which it could be made to attain—rather than the profit with which it would be fitted to the hands of the butcher—the most material point to the farmer. But experience is teaching us a new lesson on this head. Butchers now judge of an animal, not according to its gross weight, but according to the good points, or most valuable meat, which it carries. Breeders have learned to prefer those which, with a given quantity of food, will lay on the most meat: And the consumer has learned, too, that meat that shows the most solid fat, is neither the most healthy, the most savory, nor the most economical. It is the due admixture of fat and lean, or the prevalence of what is termed *fat-lean*—such as is seen in the Devonshire ox and the South Down sheep—that gives the greatest value to the butcher's meat.

It was lately remarked by an eminent breeder of England, Mr. Gray, at an agricultural dinner, that he could feed on an acre of land, a greater number of pounds of mutton, in carcasses from 18 to 20 lbs. per quarter than in carcasses from 28 to 30 lbs. per quarter, and that a quarter of mutton from a sheep of 18 to 20 lbs. weight per qr. is worth more in proportion than from a sheep of 30 lbs. per quarter; and that consequently, the advantage is on the side of the smaller carcasses. And he assigned this, among other reasons, that in case of drought or scarcity, a small animal can collect as much food as a larger one, and having a smaller carcass it derives more advantage from it; that whilst the larger is losing in condition, the smaller one, if not improving, is remaining stationary; and when the period arrives at which an abundance of food can be obtained, it almost immediately reassumes its position, and is fit to go to market sooner than the larger animal.

These remarks are found to hold good in regard to swine, as well as sheep. The same quantum of food that will give 600 pounds to hogs of a very large breed, will fatten two hogs of 300 pounds each: and the meat of the latter, though not so fat, will be of the better quality. This, and other considerations, have given to what is termed the Berkshires, a decided superiority both in England and America, over most other breeds.

The history of the introduction of this breed among us, was stated in the report upon swine, made at the last meeting of this society. Since that time, the demand for this breed of pigs, from almost every state in the Union, has greatly increased, and prices, in some cases, have almost exceeded credulity. Two hundred and fifty, three hundred, and even five hundred dollars a pair, have been paid for them. Nor have they been found deficient in weight, when they have had time to mature their growth. They have been fattened to weigh five, six, and seven hundred pounds; and one was brought to this market last week, from Fulton county, eighteen months old, purchased of Judge Buel a little more than one year ago, which weighed, when dressed, 633 lbs. the carcass of which sold in the market at about \$56.

But it is not the great weight which this breed of hogs are brought to, that gives them their great intrinsic value. They are docile, quiet, come to early maturity, have but little of fat, give a large and excellent ham, one of the most valuable parts, sweet, sound and high flavored pork, and is believed, make as great, if not greater returns for the food consumed, than any other breed amongst us.

It is a matter of congratulation to the admirer of this breed of hogs, that Mr. Lossing of this city, has recently imported three animals of this breed, carefully selected by Mr. Hawes, in England. This, it is hoped, will prevent the necessity of breeding in-and-in, and thus preserve to us the breed in its purity.

In corroboration of the high opinion entertained of this breed of hogs, I will state, that Col. Williams, a spirited and wealthy gentleman, residing on Long-Island, desirous of procuring a superior breed of hogs, wrote to his friend and agent at Liverpool, to procure for him, *without regard to price, six pigs of the best breed in England*, and to take time and satisfy himself before purchasing. After diligent inquiry, his friend finally settled on the Berkshire, as being considered, taking all things into view, the best and most approved breed, and purchased seven, four males and three females, being the entire litter, (the owner refusing to sell a part,) and forwarding them to New-York, where they arrived in October last. One of the male pigs will be forwarded to the chairman of this committee in the spring, which will go still further to keep the breed from degenerating.

There are other good breeds of hogs in some sections of the country, each of which have their advocates and admirers, such as the Bedford or Woburn, Mackey, Leicesters, Mocho, China, Byfield and Grass-breed, as they are termed.

Much loss has been sustained by our farmers, in not keeping up the purity of blood, when possessed: the importance of which has been too little regarded, and before they were aware of it, the good qualities were lost, either by breeding in-and-in, or by crossing with inferior animals.

As regards the choice of hogs for breeding, it is recommended that the male should be small headed, deep and broad in the chest, the chine rather arched, the ribs and barrel well rounded, and the hams falling full down nearly to the hock. He should also be more compact in his form, and rather smaller than the females, for if she be coarse, her progeny will be improved in form and flesh by the cross, and the more roomy she is, the better chance will she afford of producing a large and healthy litter. Respecting her make, no other observation need be made than to choose her of a deep and capacious body with a good appearance, and belonging to as good a race as can be found.

The boar should be well fed, and when young, used sparingly. The sow should also be kept in good condition, so as to support her offspring, but should not be made too fat; for if in very high order she will probably bring but a weak and indifferent litter of pigs. She should not be allowed to farrow in the winter, as the young are then extremely tender, and of all animals the least able to endure cold, and thrive with great difficulty. The months of March and the first of April for the spring, and the months of August and September, for the fall litters, are therefore to be preferred for farrowing.

When the breeders possess a good kind of stock, they are too apt to follow it up, by breeding what is termed "in-and-in" with the same family; a practice which is well known cannot be successfully persevered in, for they will become bad feeders, grow delicate, fall off in size, and almost entirely give up breeding; and should they casually have a litter, the pigs will be small, weak, and die almost as soon as they are born.

It not unfrequently happens, that a young sow will devour her young; she should, therefore, be carefully watched, and well fed, when about to farrow: which may be known by her carrying straw in her mouth, about to form her bed. It is a good precaution to sponge the backs of the pigs immediately after they are born, with a strong infusion of aloes, in lukewarm water, as its bitter taste will prevent her from destroying them; care should also be taken before farrowing to separate her from other hogs. She should have a dry and warm place, and be provided with a good supply of straw cut short, to prevent the pigs from getting entangled, in which case she is apt to lay on and kill them. To protect the pigs, an open frame or strong rail on each side of her, elevated a few inches from the ground, under which the pigs may run, has been recommended. Eight or ten days after farrowing, the sow may be allowed to leave her sty for a short time every day, and when the pigs acquire a little strength, they may accompany her. A grass field is the best place, for the herbage improves the sow's milk; the pigs grow faster as well as more healthy, and the sty is rendered more sweet by their absence. If the brood be numerous, they should be lessened, in order to relieve the sow, to eight or at most nine: though from ten to thirteen have been brought up in perfect order, without any apparent injury to the mother. In such cases, however, she should be a strong and healthy animal, as well as supplied with an abundance of the most nutritious food. During the whole period of her nursing, the offals of the kitchen or dairy wash, with ship stuffs, ground oats, barley, buckwheat or corn, mixed and given lukewarm, morning and evening, and with a little Indian meal or peas and barley ground and mixed, or something equally nutritious.

The young pigs, while sucklers, should not be left wholly to the nourishment offered by the sow, but should be furnished, two or three times a day, with skim milk, or buttermilk-whew or pot liquor, made lukewarm, and having a little meal, shorts and boiled roots, mixed up with it: or if this be thought too troublesome, skim-milk, with a small quantity of meal may be left constantly for them, in a part of the sty to which the sow cannot have access. In six or seven weeks, they will generally weigh from

thirty to thirty-five pounds and be strong enough to wean. After weaning they should not only be kept dry and clean, but regularly fed.

The importance of the value of swine, with regard to the consuming of the refuse or coarse grain of the farm, and production of manure, is too well known to the farmer to require further notice.

Pigs that come in March, and are intended to be killed in December, should be well fed with the wash of the kitchen and dairy, from the time of weaning, and have a run in good clover where there is plenty of water, and as soon as peas will answer, a small quantity added to their feed daily, and the quantity increased as they increase in size; as feeding and fattening hogs exclusively on corn, at the present high price, it is evident to every one, would be a losing and ruinous concern. It is therefore recommended, that as soon as the harvesting of potatoes commences, the hogs should be confined and fed with boiled or steamed potatoes, with a few pumpkins, beets or carrots; and peas, oats and buckwheat, ground together, should be well mixed, when hot, and fed lukewarm, regularly three times per day. Great care should be taken not to cloy their appetites, by feeding more than they will eat at each time, and as they advance, it is recommended to feed them a little at a time, several times in the day. To keep them easy and quiet, much depends on regularity, for they keep much better time than many are aware of.

To harden and give solidity to their flesh, about two or three weeks previous to their slaughtering, they should be plentifully fed with corn and pure water, but it would be more economical to have the corn reduced to meal, and if convenient made into mush or pudding, adding a little salt by way of relish. A small quantity of fine charcoal thrown into their pens occasionally, and a small quantity of sulphur, mixed with the food, will add much to their health.

It has been ascertained that one bushel of grain, ground and cooked, will go nearly as far as two, in its whole state. The above remarks will apply equally well to grown hogs.

March pigs, well fattened, weighing from 200 to 250 pounds and killed in December, will command in this market the highest price; but for consumption on the farm, an older and larger hog is recommended, say from 300 to 400 pounds.

Hogs treated as above, if of a good breed, will require from six to eight weeks to fatten them sufficiently for slaughter.

C. N. BEMENT, Chairman.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA—FOR DECEMBER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—*Grape vines*, in the greenhouse, should now be finally pruned for the season. Let it be done with a sharp knife, and tie in the shoots after the operation is finished. In green-houses it is best to bring down the shoots near the front sashes, and there lay them together lengthwise of the house: this being the coldest situation, they are less liable to start prematurely in the spring. Cuttings for propagation should be cut and carefully preserved, by placing the bottom ends in earth in the cellar.

Strawberries, for forcing, should be placed in frames until ready for removal to the hot-house.

Fruit trees, in pots, should be placed in a cool cellar, from whence they can be brought into a stove, or hot-house, in succession.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.—*Dahlia roots*, in the cellar, should be looked over once a month to see that they are in good order.

Camellia seeds may now be planted in the green-house.

Camellias will now commence blooming, and will require to be liberally watered. Such as need it may be safely repotted at this season. Clean the leaves, and occasionally syringe the plants. When seeds are wanted, be particular and attend to the impregnation of the blossoms.

Azaleas should be sparingly watered through the months of December and January.

Lechenaultias should be very carefully watered at this season.

Ixias, *Sparaxis*, &c., potted last month and placed in frames, should now be brought into the green-house and placed on a shelf near the glass.

Tree peonies, for blooming early, should now be brought into the green-house.

Cactuses should receive but very little water at this period.

Chrysanthems, after they have done blooming, should be protected in a frame.

Hyacinths, set out in pots early in November, and placed in frames, may now be taken into the green-house or parlor. A second planting may now be made to bring on a succession of flowers.

Verbenas should be slightly watered, and placed on a shelf, near the glass as possible.

Ericas will require attention. Water cautiously, and see that the drainage is not choked up.

Geraniums should be looked over, and if any lice infest them, give the house a good fumigating to destroy them; they are generally numerous at this season of the year on both geraniums and roses.

Hyacinth beds, and beds of choice tulips, should be covered with about three inches of coarse, strawy manure,

or leaves, to prevent the frost from penetrating too deep into the soil.

Tiger flowers, amaryllises, and similar tender buds, should be laid away in the cellar or the green-house, out of the danger of frost.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At New Orleans, on the 6th, the sales of cotton were about 2,000 to 2,500 bales, at rather a decline on the rates obtained previous to the receipt of news by the British Queen. Western produce was lower, in consequence of a reported rise in the Ohio. Flour was heavy and held at \$6 1/4— and sales were made of about 2,000 bbls. 700 of which were for Tampico.

At Cincinnati, on the 11th, flour was \$4; Wheat 62a65; corn 31 1/2; oats 25a31. No contracts for fresh Pork made, though it was coming in freely, and holders were getting it put up on commission.

At New York, last week, there was a fair business done. The stock of Cotton was increasing fast, and prices steady, until Saturday, when they were less firm. Hemp continued inactive. Hops in limited demand and for first quality holders firm at 18a19c. For Lead but little inquiry, and supplies constantly arriving. Molasses in but little demand; prices however without change. Naval Stores dull, and supplies in market limited. Provisions remain much as last quoted, with demand only equal to the supplies for the city and shipping in harbor. Rice very dull at 3a3.35. Sugars also inactive. Flour again drooped a little, owing to the opening of the canal, and the large additional supplies that are arriving and expected. Genesee was selling at \$5.87 1/2a6. Ohio via the Canal at \$5.87; and other descriptions of Western at about these rates—Georgetown 6.12a6.25, and Baltimore Howard st. at 6a6.12 1/2. Rye flour 4.12a4.25; and corn meal in bbls. 3.87 1/2a4. With corn the market was pretty well supplied, and a little heavy. Southern old sold at 65c per bu. and new at 60c wt; Northern 65a66; old Northern rye selling at 68a70. Barley worth about 70c. The Express says—There is a most decided improvement in the Money Market. Business paper that was sold at 4 per cent per month will not now command more than 1 1/2; in fact there begins to be a want of Business paper. There has been a most decided improvement in all Southern Exchanges.

Exchanges.—Rhode Island, 1a1 1/2; Philadelphia, 61a7; Baltimore, 61a7; Richmond, 7; N. Carolina, 7 1/2; Savannah, 6; Augusta, 7; Charleston, 2 1/2; Apalachicola, 10; Mobile, 7a8; New Orleans, 51a6; Louisville, 10a11; Natchez, 20; Cincinnati, 5a6; Detroit, 10a12; Nashville 12a15.

Bank Notes.—Few England, 1; Maryland, 61a7; Virginia, 7a8 1/2; N. Carolina, 7; Georgia, 6 to 7; S. Carolina, 21a5; Florida, 10 to 11; Alabama, 7 1/2 to 8; Louisiana, 5 1/2a6 1/2; Kentucky, 10a12; N. Y. Country, 2; do. Red Back, 3; Tennessee, 10a12; Mississippi, 18a25; Missouri, 12; Ohio, 10a12; Michigan, 10a12; Illinois, 10a15; Indiana, 10a12.

At Alexandria, Friday, new flour was quoted at \$5; wheat red and white \$1; corn 50c; flaxseed \$1; oats 28a30c.

Richmond, wheat was 115a120; but little coming in; Canal Flour without demand; limited sales at \$5 1/2a5 3/8.—Tobacco, common lugs 32a34; good 3a4 1/2; common leaf 41a6; good 6a8; market dull.

At Mobile, on the 4th, there were no sales of cotton but it was offered at declining prices. The effect of the news by the British Queen, which was received on the 3d, was not manifested.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the operations in Flour for the week exceed 14,000 bbls. \$5.75 the current price. The supplies late in the week have been large, but the demand having been active, no stocks have accumulated. Rye flour has declined; fair sales at \$4 per bbl. Corn meal in bbls. at \$3.62 1/2, which is a decline on previous sales. The demand for Wheat has fallen off very considerably, and prices, owing to the decline in Flour, are 3 to 5 cents per bushel lower. We quote \$1.12 1/2a1.18 as the probable value, but no sales—Rye at 70a71c; Corn declined, owing to a decline in the neighboring markets, and the scarcity of Eastern vessels. Sales of new white early in the week at 54, and yellow at 56 a55c. Prices gradually declined to 50 for yellow, with considerable sales. But little old corn arriving, and prices are unsettled. Oats limited, sales at 30a30c. A sale of clean Russia Hemp, for another market, at \$260 per ton. Tobacco market quiet, and prices nearly steady. A lot of 20 hhd. Kentucky tobacco has been taken at 11c per lb. 4 mos. Near 300 head of beef cattle were taken this week at \$6 to 8 per 100 lbs. Cows at \$24 to 35 per head for milch. Sales of Hogs to a moderate extent at \$6 to 7.25 per 100 lbs. for common to good quality. Sales of Lambs at 1a2; Sheep, \$1.75a3.50 per head.

At Savannah, on the 9th, holders asked 104 for good cotton, which buyers declined. The sales reached about 4500 bales at prices ranging from 81 to 104—principally 91a104. We quote 81 to 104. Rice demand good, and sales reached over 1000 casks, at prices ranging from \$24 to 3—principal sales \$24 to 27.8. Corn retails at 75 to 90c per bu. Howard street Flour \$7.75a8; canal \$8.50. Hams 10a14; shoulders and sides 9a104.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	PROVINCIALS—	
BAKERS—		Beef, Balt. mess,	15 00
Run of kiln per M.	\$6 5	Pork, do do	16 00
Hard or arch	7 00	do prime	14 00
Red or paving	8 50a 00	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	00
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	9 1a 11 1/2	Hams, do cured	13
Rio	10 a 12 1/2	Midd'l'gs, do do	8 1/2a 9
COTTON—		Shoulders, do do	18
Virgin, good, lb	00 a 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	11
Upland,	12 a 13 1/2	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	12 1/2
Alabama	00 a 00	do do "2,	14 1/2
Louisiana, pri.	12 a 13	do Glades "1,	18
Mississippi	a 15	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a 11
FEATHERS—		RICE—pr 100 lb.	4 00a 25
Am. geese, lb.	50 a 55	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33a 35
FISH—		SEEDS—Clover do.	8a 10 00
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	11 75	Timothy do. 2 00	a 2 50
Herrings	5 25	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a 1 00
FLOUR, &c.—		Y. Hyson	37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl.	5 75	Gunpowder	60a 1 00
Howard st. do	5 25a 50	Imperial	55 a 60
Susquehanna.	0 00	TOBACCO—	
Rye	— a —	Corn., 100lb.	4 50a 5 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	0 00	Brown & red	6 00a 6 50
do.	hhd. 00 00	Ground leaf	5 50a 8 00
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 62	Or. to mid. col.	9 50a 12 00
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	Col. to fine red	12a 14 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Yel. to fi. yel.	10 00a 15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white	1 16	Wrappery, suitable for	
Wheat, pri. red	1 05a 07	segars,	10 00a 20 00
Rye, new	56 a 58	Virginia	6 00a 10 00
Corn, white, new	45 a 46	Ohio	8 50a 10 00
do yellow	48 a 50	Kentucky	6 00a 13 00
Oats	27 a 28	St. Domingo	13 00a 18 00
Beans, white	1 25a 37	Cuba	15 00a 30 00
Peas, black eye	1 12a 20	WOOL—	
NAVAL STORES—		Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a 70
Pitch, bbl.	2 00a 2 55	Full bld. Merino	50a 55
Tar,	a 2 12	1-3 & 4 do.	42a 47
PLASTER PARIS—		native & 4 do.	37a 42
Cargo, ton,	3 87	pulled, lambs	35
Ground, bbl.	1 37a 50	unwashed	25a 33
SUGARS—		S. Ame. clean	25
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11 a 12 00	Sheep skins, each	25a 30
do brown	8 00a 8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
N. Orleans	6 20a 8 70	To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1 25
LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40	To Wheeling,	1 50

Baltimore Market.—Flour.—For Howard street, the uniform price asked from stores this morning is \$5.50, and one or two small parcels have been taken at that price. The car and wagon price is \$5.25. City Mills Flour is generally held at \$5.75 per bbl. We note a sale of 1000 bbls "Tweed" brand, for export, on terms not transpired.

Grain.—We quote fair to strictly prime red wheats at \$1.17 per bushel. White Corn at 45a 46c, and yellow at 48a 50c. Rye 56a 58c, and Oats 27a 28c.

Sugar.—The cargo of new crop New Orleans Sugar, per bark Iron Ferry, was offered at auction to-day, but the bidding was without spirit, and the sale was stopped after selling 120 hhd. at \$7.55a 8.

Tobacco.—There is a moderate demand for Ground Leaf, and sales to some extent have been made, but prices do not fully support our last quotations. This may in some measure be attributed to the fact that the quality of the recent receipts is not so good as that of the parcels brought in earlier in the season. There is very little doing in crop Tobacco, the holders being unwilling to submit to the decline, and purchasers thinking the prices in Europe not sufficiently high to justify them in buying at the present rates. We continue former quotations, which comprise the current rates, viz: inferior \$3.50a 4; common 4.50a 5; good 5.50a 7; and fine and leafy 7.50a 8.50. We quote Ground Leaf at 55a 8, as in quality. There is nothing doing in Ohio. The inspections of the week comprise 400 hhd. Maryland; 6 Ohio; and 26 Virginia—total 432 hhd.

Cattle.—The stock of Beef cattle offered in market this week exceeded the demand, and a large portion remain unsold. The prices paid varied from \$5.50 to 7 per 100 lbs. according to quality, which is a reduction on last week's rates. There have been several droves of Live Hogs offered at \$7 per 100 lbs. but packers still decline purchasing, considering that price much too high. Wagon Pork of prime quality is selling from stores at \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

Flax Seed.—Is very dull. We continue to quote the wagon price at \$1.12a. No demand from stores.—Am.

MAHOO'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.
From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. Myself—R. M. P'ANSON, Agent.

STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber, residing at David Brown's farm, on the Fall's Turnpike Road, 5 1/2 miles from Baltimore, some time in the month of October, a white cow, with red ears, and blind in the left eye. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Nov. 27. SAMUEL BOON.

CORN, COTTON, & GENERAL SEED PLANTER.

The attention of the public is called to the above machine, which has lately been improved, and a patent applied for by Mr. George Page, of Baltimore. This machine is an entire new article; it has been fully proved, and found to answer for the planting of Corn, Cotton, Beets, and all Garden seeds; it will drop and cover to any depth required, one acre of land in one hour, or ten acres in a day, which is the work of 20 men; the seed in this machine is covered by falling into the furrow of the soil, which is finely pulverized by a row of cultivator teeth—no sods, weeds or stones can intrude, as in the case of a drag that has heretofore been used to haul the dirt on to the seed—neither is the seed ever disturbed by the drag, but remains where it is dropped. Satisfactory references can be given as to the operation of the machine. The above machines are now ready for exhibition and sale at EDWARDS & COBB'S, No. 7 N. Charles st., or over Mr. Thomas' turning shop in Lexington street, above Liberty, by GEO. PAGE. do 18 6m

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES &c.



100,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, or any other reasonable quantity or of cuttings, are now offered for sale. The trees are genuine; all being raised by the subscriber, either at his Nursery here, or at his Southern establishment, at Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia. Also the Elata, Canton, Broussin, Moretti or Alpine, &c. &c. Fruit trees of all the different species; and of the most celebrated and surpassing kinds; the collection now offered is large.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowering Plants, for 1839, is ready, and will be sent to all who apply. In that Catalogue, the very best kinds of fruit, so far as proved, are particularly designated by a Star.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass. Oct. 1839—nov 6 29c

FOR SALE—The following thorough-bred STOCK,

the pedigrees of each to be furnished in full:
No. 1. Dark brown Stallion by Tariff, out of Belinda, by Miner's Escape, he by Impt. Horns.

No. 2. Dark brown Mare by Tariff, dam by Dr. Thornton's Richmond, g. d. by Potomac.

No. 3. Bay Mare by John Richards, dam by Defiance, g. d. by Impt. Trumpeter, by Trumpator.

No. 4. Filly, 3 months old, by Imp. Telf, out of No. 2.

No. 5. Bay horse Colt, 2 1/2 years old, out of No. 3, by Paul Clifford, he by Eclipse out of Betsey Richard.

No. 6. Bay Filly, out of No. 2, by Ace of Diamonds.

No. 7. Filly, 6 months old, out of No. 3 by Paul Clifford.

Resides other stock of rather an inferior quality.

Persons wishing to purchase any or all of the above mentioned stock, will address STEVENS T. MASON, Selma, near Leesburg, Va. saying what terms will be most agreeable, as they can be made to suit the purchaser.

JAMES GRAHAM, Jr. Agent.

do 11

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE,

Will be made to order by the subscriber, (the patentee,) in Baltimore. Price \$150. A machine is warranted to cut fifteen acres of any kind of grain in a day, if well managed; to cut the grain cleaner, and leaves it in better order for binding, than is usually done by the cradle. It is supposed to be equally adapted to the cutting of rice by those who are acquainted with its cultivation. Machines ordered for this purpose will be furnished with broad tread wheels suited to soft ground. The demand became so great last year, at the approach of harvest, that a sufficient number of machines could not be made in time. From the high reputation which they earned for themselves in the harvest, added to the former character, a great demand is anticipated. As the expense of manufacturing is heavy, and a failure of the wheat crop would probably prevent a sale of machines, it is my design to limit the manufacture to the number positively ascertained to be wanted. Farmers are requested on this account to send their orders as early as practicable.
nov 20 6m* OBE D HUSSEY, Baltimore.

ROHAN POTATOES.

The subscriber has received from C. N. Bement, Esq. a few bbls. of this celebrated Potatoes—They have been procured for the accommodation of those who wish to try them on a small scale, and in order to ensure the genuine article, ordered from the above named celebrated agriculturist. Apply at the office of the American Farmer, corner of Baltimore and North sts. to
no 20 SAML. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durning & Co. encouraged by the favorable opinion them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at \$3.25, No. 12 1-4 at \$3.75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, near of M. Mrs. Dinmore & Kyle.
may 29

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

A planter at the South would contract to furnish of the next year's growth, a million or more Multicaulis Trees at 10 cents per tree. For further particulars apply at the Farmer office. n 20

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL HEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Iron, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to
JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,

au 21 Near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, SEED, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO., (Light street, near Pratt street wharf,) since the last season have added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, and now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the various wants of the farmer, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at as low price as articles of equal value can be afforded in this market.

EXTRA CASTINGS, for Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery furnished at reduced prices.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, at \$30 a \$75 each.
Ray's & Green's Patent Do \$20 a \$30 each.
Evans & Bots Do Do \$12 a \$35 "

EXTRA KNIVES will be furnished with the above if required.

CORN SHELLERS, for hand power, at \$15 to \$1 each.
Wright's Patent Do. (for horse power, \$60) a most excellent machine, guaranteed to shell 150 bushels of Corn per hour.

VIRGINIA CORN & COB CRUSHERS, warranted strong and durable, price \$65.

MULLER'S CORN MILLS, 3 sizes at \$30, \$50 and \$75 each.
Planetary and Common HORSE POWERS, for 2 and 4 horses, price \$100 to \$125 each.

THRESHING MACHINES at \$50 to \$85 each.

The above Horse Powers and Thrashers embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner.

WHEAT FANS, made on Watkins', Rice's, and various other improved plans.

Also—Dirt SCRAPERS, Vegetable CUTTERS, Horse RAKES, ROLLERS, SOWING MACHINES, SWINGLE TREES, OX YOKES, Cider Mill Nuts, Briar Hooks, Hay Knives, and in short every other Agricultural Implement and Tool required by the most particular farmer.

GARDEN TOOLS of every description.

BOOKS on general cultivation, management of stock, &c.

Agricultural and Garden SEEDS, embracing as large and genuine assortment as is to be found in this country.

TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clarmount Nursery, near this city.

Priced Catalogues of the above establishment furnished gratis.
nov 20

BREEDING MARES.

We will sell, or exchange for a lot of Devon cattle, two first rate BREEDING MARES—Zedora, out of imported Alarm, by American Eclipse—This mare has proved herself a good runner, which will appear by referring to the Turf Register, and an excellent breeder; is now with colt to Duane; about ten years old. Also—Julia, out of Medoc's dam, by Count Piper. She is a large, strong mare; has not been trained; produces fine colts; is also supposed in colt to Duane, ten years old. Enquire of
nov 27 J. S. SKINNER & SON.

UNCLE SAM—For Sale—Not the uncle Sam who by unskilful and wicked grooms and riders has been foundered and spavin'd until he has no one to back him at home or abroad; but Gen. Forman's Uncle Sam, full like his breeder, of pride and good blood. A magnificent bright bay, 16 hands high, by John Richards, (selected by Col. Johnson to run the great match race against Eclipse) out of an Oscar mare—See Turf Reg. v. 3, pp. 15, 321. To close the concerns of the company he will be sold very low. Apply, post paid, to
oc 30 J. S. & T. B. SKINNER.